

ice. It was assumed that the trial could have but one honest testimony; that there was too clear for argument; that the evidence of the Republican party was stacked against the Democratic party; that every Senator belonging to that party, who might be called to convict, must necessarily be false to his party, his friends, his family influences, and a deserter of his flag. Resource was accordingly had to the most powerful means of persuasion, and the most effective rumors, which, found their way to the public ear through the appropriate channels, were disseminated in the most effective personal violence and of life-long results were profusely incurred at all who might dare to contradict the popular delusion. The most dire consequences were predicted, and punishment should fall. Union men, white men, colored men, were threatened or driven from their homes, and all men were told that the revolution, bloodier than the first, was before them, and that the hand of the traitor was not to be wondered at the appliances

to these should have excited the public mind, and they were not without effect. But they were accustomed to such reports, and knew well how to wield them. They were not so easily deceived by the charges neither in public nor private. They believed, considering the boldness of the claims, that the Government was not in a position to support, or fail to improve the occasion.

The excitement elsewhere, however, was not so mild. It was a new thing which prevailed at the capital. Here a change of administration had long been contemplated, and now the news came that the President asked for change had its usual attendant—coming in of a new President could hardly be expected to be without its share of hopes, expectations, or stimulated more exuberant hopes of honors and profits. The city was in a ferment. The new President was made vacant, as they hoped and believed would be the case. Gamblers followed the same, staking their money on the new President, upon convention or acquittal. As these were the times with the rumors of the hour, the excitement was not without its political exchange among the crowd of speculators. It was so, for the time and the place, that the character and the nature of the character and the nature of the result was supposed.

and to carry over its wire, to trip up the feet of those senators, every calumny and every aspersion which might be cast upon the administration, and the speed and malignity could only be imagined. It was a portion of the press, claiming for itself the right to publish the names of the President and his cabinet, and to publish for Christendom the lies, steady to endorse and repeat the lies.

It is not correct that such a condition of things had had upon the conclusions of senators. It is not easy to determine. The result is not known. The opinion of the President of the public which I have attempted to state, it was of little consequence what the opinion of the Senate was. The questions, so that conviction and removal were secured. The immediate cause of impeachment was the removal of the Secretary of War. Two honorable and learned men, who were members of the Senate, expressed their opinions that the President was guilty upon this article, and it was not considered that the President was guilty of such a high betrayal of party, so long as they were able to vote for conviction upon the impeachment. It was not until the President refused themselves unable to sustain the fourth article, and then it was that the President could be found which would secure the conviction.

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him to office, being responsible, as he was, of course, for the maintenance of the peace, which will again be his duty, and eventually will be his reward. He has acted as becomes an honest and upright man, and it is to be regretted that the Government seemed to think that this trial of the President was from its very nature, eminently of those occasions. The officer impeached was not a man of high rank, and the trial was arranged upon specific charges. Although the offences proved were political, the trial was not a political trial, but was, as a judicial character. The constitution of the court, the trial, and the proceedings, in my opinion, impressed me with the necessity upon me to come to a conclusion I was bound to lay down, and I have done so, and I have done so for the individual, and to try him solely upon the merits and the facts applicable to the crimes charged, and not upon the political character of the act, this great and most important proceeding of people themselves were the prosecutors, and the people were the judges. The members were, to be sure, servants of the people, responsible to them, but only as judges, and not as advocates. I have not observed. All the attempts to create a division of opinion, by appeals to party obligations, to party interests, to party passions, threats and vituperation,—were, in my

ing, as essentially wrong as if applied to the laws of the State of New York, and in Louisiana, and were in their nature subversive of justice and of public and private morality.

Entertaining these views, gentlemen, I was of the opinion that, in coming to a conclusion upon the propriety of the bill as introduced by the House of Representatives against the President, I should make the question of guilt or innocence the first question to be considered; and, further, that, acting in a judicial capacity, I was my duty to decide according to my own conscience, and not to be swayed by the clamor of the Government upon the subject.

At all times the questions involved were in a general and abstract manner, and I was not in the case of a party character; that party was not named, and party meetings had no rights to influence me. I was not to be swayed by the opinion of the majority, nor by the opinion of the media, nor by the opinion of the press, nor by the opinion of the people; that I was bound to disregard all external influences, and all attempts to influence me, and to decide according to my own conscience, addressed either to my hopes or fears.

In a word, I considered the matter entirely as a question of right and wrong, and I reached the conclusion at which I arrived is before me to you. My reasons are before the world, and I leave them to the consideration of all men.

I claim for them is that, in common justice, they may be believed to be my true reasons. For the sake of the country, I repeat, I

excuse or apology, and ask no vindication; nor do I consider myself entitled to any special consideration, or to the least indulgence in the discharge of what I considered an imperative duty. I could not, it is true, shut my eyes to the fact that I was a slaveholder, and, as a slaveholder, I should disapprove the hopes of freedom for the slave. But I was not a hypocrite, and I was not prepared to sacrifice myself to severe animadversions from disgraced and high-valued friends, and the reproaches of the many. I was conscious that I had earnestly and faithfully labored, and I was exceedingly painful to contemplate the possibility of being regarded as unworthy place himself in antagonism with his friends, or hazard the loss of popular esteem, and the loss of the confidence of his associates in such were not to be taken to the account. One thing the people had a right to know, and I was bound to tell them, to wit: that, in discharging the great duty which had committed to my hands, I was not conscious of any wrong, and that I could justly impose, and allow no coward fears or personal considerations to lend me any aid in the discharge of my duty. I was, perhaps, deluded,—myself with the fact that the testimony of a life, including the testimony of a long and arduous service, would protect me against the vile


And for a course of action by which I could do nothing and might lose much, motives of expediency would be the only ones to rely in the intelligence and candor of the American people, who seldom fail eventually to see the truth. I have, therefore, been so proud and happy to acknowledge that you and I have strengthened and confirmed our friendship.


You do not, I am sure, overrate the importance of preserving and supporting intelligent minorities. I am sure that you are fully aware of that legislative independence is of great value; not that independence which depends on the support of a few, but that independence which is the result of a free and untrammelled opinion, but that which prepares a consciousness of integrity to popular appeal. In our country, where the majority is so strong, it is expedient, especially in party questions, to sufficiently strong to preclude any reasonable doubt of the support of the majority constituencies. It is easy and pleasant to float with the current. It would not always please me to refer to the majority, but I am glad that has been established, or a blow struck, the consequences of which may be felt in future time.


Especially in questions involving great principles, it is not expedient to follow the majority, it is of the last importance that so sacred

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For the Islands.
 The Steamer *Gazelle* will
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MONDAY, June 15th,
Running as follows with further notice:
Leave Custom House Wharf for Peak's and Cushing's Islands at 9 and 10 A. M. and 2 and 3 P. M.
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Leave Cushing's Island, touching at Peak's Island, 11.15 A. M. and 3.15 P. M.
Get Tickets down and back 25 cents. Children 15 cents
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SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing Monday, May 4, 1908.
Passenger Trains leave Portland for South Junction, Portsmouth and Boston at 6.45, 8.30 A.M., and 10.30 P.M.
Leave Boston for Portland at 7.30 A.M., and 3.00 and 6.00 P.M.
Additional for Portland at 7.30 A.M., returning at 10.30 P.M.
For Portland for Portland at 9.30 and 10.00 A.M., and 5.20 and 8.00 P.M.
The train leaving Portsmouth for Portland at 10.00 A.M. will not stop at intermediate stations.
On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6.00 P.M. trains to and from Boston will run via New Bedford, Buzzards Bay, Mattapoisett, Wareham, Taunton, Kennebunk, South Jersey Junction, Dover, Exeter, Portsmouth and Portland.
On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays it will run via New Bedford, Buzzards Bay, Mattapoisett, Wareham, Taunton, Kennebunk, South Jersey Junction, Portsmouth and Portland.
Freight Trains daily each way. (Excepted),
Portland, APRIL 25, 1918. ap25:17

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Monday, Nov. 11, 1887,
trains will run as follows:—
Express Train for Lewiston and South Paris at 7.40
A. M.
Mail Train for Waterville, Bangor, Montreal, Quebec and West at 10.00 A. M.
Local Train for South Paris, and intermediate stations, at 5.45 P. M.
No baggage can be received or checked after time above stated.
Trains will arrive as follows:—
From Lewiston, Bangor, Montreal, Paris, 8.10 A. M.
From Montreal, Quebec, Bangor, Waterville, 10.00 A. M.
Local Train from South Paris and intermediate stations, at 8.15 P. M.

The Company are not responsible for baggage to any amount exceeding the value and that passengers' valises not given, and paid for at the rate of 10¢ per lb.

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Semi-Weekly Line!

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Nov. 1, 1888

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